

A FRIEND FOR THE PEOPLE.
A PLEASANT COMPANION.
It is up if you see it in
THE BEE.
DON'T BORROW THIS PAPER.

THE BEE

WASHINGTON

VOL XVIII.

WASHINGTON, D.C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1900

NO. 36.

The Bee
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Do you want reliable news
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want your advertisements
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THE BEE.



D. B. McCARY, ESQ.,
A BUSINESS AND COMMERCIAL LAWYER.
(See page 4.)



FREDERICK DOUGLASS DAY.
THE DAY THE SCHOOLS CELEBRATE.



THEY SAY

You never see your mistakes until it is too late.

Some people have an idea that they have more sense than others.

We often go to those for help we have asked.

Always treat your neighbor right and then you will never regret it.

The world is in a commotion and it is doubtful what the result will be.

Don't forget what you say to your friend because when he meets you, you may tell him something else.

THE BEE had troubles of its own without taking up other people's.

If your friend is in trouble don't ask some one else to aid him but do what you can yourself.

Your mother is your best friend when you are in trouble.

John F. Cook will have to do something better than he is doing if he wants votes.

Going among the bishops will not aid him in the least.

Men who go about looking after other people's affairs often leave their own undone.

There is no need of apprehension because the assistant superintendent looks after the supplies.

He is only doing what other people fail to.

People who are made to do a not worthy of support.

Taylor is Governor of Kentucky, notwithstanding the Democratic kick.

Goebel got what he had given and nothing more.

There was no conspiracy on the part of the Republican party.

Think well and act accordingly.

It is the noble and good man who succeeds.

You may fool some of the people sometimes.

Roosevelt would be governor of Kentucky if he were there.

Don't be alarmed if you should hear a noise.

B: what you are it will pay you.

It is not fair to misrepresent your friend.

Dame honesty will find you out sooner or later.

The truth is the best thing to practice.

John F. Cook will not be convinced how small a man he is until he announces himself a delegate.

He will see the difference between himself and the man he abused.

It is the man with false ambitions who fails to win.

There is man.

The Hawaiian government will have one Chief Justice and one associate Justice.

Wilcox will come to J. from Hawaii.

He is a true blue and a noble man.

It is about time that John F. Cook had retired.

He is a back number politician.

He will be given an opportunity to verify his statement to Judge Long.

He is a wise man who knows when to speak.

They want to see something in sight.

Speaking of men, the man who knows when to speak is the man.

Col. L. M. Saunders is still in doubt as to what he will do.

Of course he will not serve on the committee.

He is a man of his word.

The colored people don't want John B. Wight renominated.

Mr. Darnell the democratic Assessor doesn't want to be classed as a democrat.

No man should be ashamed of his company, when it is good.

PORTO RICO'S CONDITION.

What a Government Agent Says About It.

CULTURE OF BANANAS

A Wide Range of Tropical Products—Coffee Culture—No Man Should Go There Who Has No Capital—The Climate and the People.

Mr. O. P. Cook, special agent in charge of the Department of Agriculture, has returned from Puerto Rico and has made a preliminary report to the Secretary. Notwithstanding the numerous books and magazine articles which have been published, there was still very little definite information available concerning the agricultural conditions and economic plants of that island.

At present very little in the way of plant products is exported from Puerto Rico out side of coffee, sugar and tobacco. All other crops are designated "minors" and these being considered unworthy of the serious attention of the planters, their cultivation in generally left to the desultory efforts of the poorest and most ignorant of the population. As a result there has been little attempt at the improvement of varieties either by selection or by the introduction of superior seed. Much of the fruit and vegetables sold in the markets of Puerto Rican cities is of very inferior quality and quite unsuitable for export. The Department will assist the more enterprising farmers, both Americans and Puerto Ricans, in experiments, which many of them have already undertaken, in order to find out what new crops suitable for our markets can be grown there.

As already pointed out in Secretary Wilson's annual report, we are paying over \$200,000,000 for tropical plant products, a part of which could be furnished by Puerto Rico. Instead, however, of entering upon too many suggestions at once, it is desirable to settle upon a few of the more promising crops and encourage the production of these articles on a scale sufficient to give them a recognized place in commerce. For bananas, for instance, we paid in 1898 over \$5,000,000, mostly in Jamaica and Central America. In Puerto Rico the banana has scarcely been considered as a source of income or an article of export. It has been planted principally for shade in the coffee plantations, and as one variety was as good as another for this purpose, most of the bananas are unsalable. The variety almost exclusively imported into the United States is not generally cultivated. As the conditions for commercial banana growing are very favorable, it may be expected that attempts in this direction will soon be made. It is necessary, however, that at least five hundred acres be put under thorough cultivation, for the product of less land can hardly be marketed to advantage. Unless a company with ample capital will undertake the experiment, it can be made only through an organized effort by the land-owners of some favorable locality.

In the meantime it is of great importance that the existing industries of Puerto Rico be improved. Sugar lands are receiving attention from American capitalists, and large factories with the most modern facilities are being built. Coffee has, however, been the chief product of the Island, and is, perhaps, that in which the greatest expansion is possible. Over \$13,000,000 worth of coffee has been exported in a single season from Puerto Rico, in spite of the fact that methods of cultivation are of the most primitive character. Instead of seedlings grown in nurseries, those which sprung up by chance in the heavily shaded plantations are used. These are already weak and spindling; in order to keep them alive heavy shade is necessary, and this is continued throughout the life of the plant. This, together with the overcrowding and lack of proper care, brings the average crop down to one-third or less of what might be obtained through better methods of cultivation. There is also a large amount of land suitable for coffee cultivation, but not now planted, so it is not unreasonable to believe that if this industry were properly developed Puerto Rico might supply at least half of the enormous quantity consumed by the United States. Our imports in 1898 being valued at over \$65,000,000.

There are, however, few Americans interested in coffee growing, and the capitalists, who have canvassed Puerto Rico for profitable investments have been giving little attention to the possibilities of coffee, doubtless because of the depressed condition of the market, the result of overproduction of inferior grades in Brazil and elsewhere. The superior quality of the Puerto Rican article has, however, long been recognized in the European market, and there is every probability that an increasingly large amount will be required in the United States.

For men without capital or experience in the industries of tropical countries, there are no openings in Puerto Rico, but with the improvement of means of transportation there will be much to encourage the settlement of farmers of sufficient enterprise and intelligence to carry on diversified farming and profit by the advantageous local conditions.

But from information gained from the most reliable sources, we must take exception to some of Mr. Cook's statements. He says the soil and climate is exceedingly diverse. This is hardly so. The soil is simply divided into upland and lowland, and is less diversified than that of any New England state. The climate is hot, and not one that the average citizen of the United States can withstand for a long period.

Mr. Cook also says the Island is not thickly populated, and here, perhaps, he may give a wrong impression. It is about as thickly populated as the State of Connecticut, which most Americans would consider a fairly well settled locality.

Skates made of gold are popular in St. Petersburg. One lady had the blades of her skates enriched with diamonds.

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LIFE PROLONGED.

More About Metchnikoff's Serum for Old Age.

Dr. Elie Metchnikoff of Paris, has reason to believe that he will discover serum which will feed the human cells so accurately that the life of man may be prolonged to two hundred and fifty years.

He said the other day: "At present we are only in the theoretic stage, but the surprising success that has attended our experiments thus far gives hope that we shall soon be far beyond mere theory. Unless the best serum for use to the end of strengthening and invigorating the nobler cells of the human body is found, we shall be defenseless against old age, but this once discovered, the cells need not be armed for the conflict with their destroying neighbors. Then death will become less terrible, for we can adjourn the final hour until the tired body calls for rest. The time assuredly will come when we shall be able to maintain for an indefinite period the equilibrium between the constructive and destructive forces of the body. I am not prepared to say that man ever will be able to live always. No one would want that. Some force ap-

THE WORLD'S FOOD SUPPLY

Nut Products Will Feed Three Times the World's People.

NUT CULTURE IS URGED.

Then There Are Many Weeds and Wild Fruits That Can Be Used at a Pinch—Where We Get Our Present Food Supply.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has been carefully and systematically investigating the food stock in trade of nearly every country on the globe.

Agents who are food students have been sent to China, Peru, Persia, Mexico, everywhere to the remotest ends of the earth for the purpose of finding out what the new or neglected food products are, their value as a nutritious diet, and the extent to which they can be used to lengthen the menu of the civilized cook.

Some very interesting and startling facts are being handed in through the reports that cover the food question from New England to the Philippines, from Mexico to the heart of the Mongolian empire. It has been discovered that the nut trees alone could at a pinch feed a population three times as great as the present number of inhabitants.

While a dozen vegetables cover the limit of the variety on the average table, the earth is growing hundreds of kinds that are nutritious, delicious and easy to cultivate.

A single wild tribe of Western Indians is using forty-one kinds of vegetables which are absolutely unknown, even to the chef who draws a salary as large as that of a United States Senator.

An endless variety of down-trodden weeds can be converted into wholesome, succulent "garden truck." Even the much maligned nettle has the latest qualities of a delicious extremity. Especially interesting are the facts furnished by the nut specialists. There is no product that requires so little cultivation as the nut, and none is more wholesome as a food staple. An orchard of two thousand trees in California yields every year over 24,000 pounds of hulled nuts. Already the commercial mind has seized upon the enormous profits to accrue from the sale of various preparations of nuts, and at least ten large companies manufacture nothing but nut food.

The government is making a special point of recommending nut culture. In New England the abandoned farms are being planted with nut trees, and the worked-out ground is found to furnish nourishment enough to cause the walnut, butternut and chestnut to flourish abundantly. Farms in nearly every Northwestern state are planting nut trees along with their peaches and peaches, and are utilizing the hill-sides where nothing else will grow for fruit orchards.

The method of trapping foxes near Winsted, Conn., is unique. A large stone is placed in the centre of a pool just out of the foxes reach. On the stone is a piece of meat for bait. In the water nearby a steel-jawed trap is hidden and a piece of green moss four or five inches square put on the pan of the trap. The trap is under water and the green moss hides it. The fox doesn't like going into the water in this weather, and when he sees the bait he figures out that he can get it by jumping on the rock and doesn't succumb all at once. He begins to trot around the pool, trying to find some other way of reaching the bait. If he is very hungry, or very young he will stop after a few leaps and, standing on the moss, get himself immediately caught.

The trap is not fastened to anything, and the fox carries it out, but he cannot go far with it owing to the pain inflicted by the jaws and to its weight. He is soon tracked down and captured by the hunter.

The old wild foxes are not deceived by the green patch of moss. Sometimes they will trot around the pool until they have worn a path about it.

A coon which has less intelligence than a fox, can always be trapped by the pool and moss game, but even when trapped he is not always caught, for he will gnaw his leg off, and, leaving it in the trap, get away with the rest of himself.

The quotations in the market this year are as follows: Raccoon skins, from 90 cents to 25 cents; mink, from \$3.50 to 50 cents; red fox, from \$3.00 to 60 cents; beaver, from \$7.00 to \$25.00; skunk, from \$1.50 to 45 cents; muskrat, from 11 cents to 8 cents; gray fox, from \$1 to 40 cents; black bear, from \$25 to \$15; black bear cubs, from \$12 to \$6; otter, from \$10 to \$7; fisher, from \$8 to \$6; silver fox, from \$150 to \$50; cross fox, from \$20 to \$10; lynx, from \$10 to \$5; wild cat, from 35 cents to 20 cents; tame cat, black, 30 cents; badger, 40 cents; civet cat, 30 cents.

Now and then a lynx is bagged on the New York border, but not often. But foxes, red and gray, a few cross foxes, minks, otter, skunks, wild cats and coons are plentiful enough, and are shipped from all the towns hereabouts in large quantities. Nearly all the minks and many of the other animals are secured by trappers.

Influenza Caused by Ozone.

On one occasion the writer walked to the edge of Lake Michigan when a strong wind was blowing right from the lake. The bodily condition was as near perfect as could be, and yet in less than five minutes there was every evidence of having caught an extremely hard cold. The severe influenza continued until, on walking away, in less than 500 feet, it disappeared as if by magic. It is very certain that the temperature had nothing to do with this, nor the wind; but the influenza was directly due to the abundant ozone in the air. By inquiry it was learned that hundreds of residents who had lived upon the immediate edge of the lake had been obliged to move back three or four miles in order to relieve themselves from such experiences.

Physicians readily admit that it is not always possible to say why one "catches" cold; it certainly cannot always be because of undue exposure or change in temperature, but probably also to changes in the electric condition of the air. Facts of this kind should lead to the extreme caution in studying any supposed relation between the weather and health—Popular Science.

The taming of wild fruits is another branch of the food agent's business.

Mr. Augustus Henry, who is authority on Chinese flora, states that there are at least one hundred varieties of fruits growing wild in the interior of China that, if transplanted to another soil and properly cultivated, would prove as important a food supply as our present necessary apple and peach.

The La Crosse pear, which has re-

cented in Southern California, was originally the Chinese san pear, grown solely for ornamental purposes.

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THE WASHINGTON BEE.

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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WE WANT OUR OWN.

By some method, whether by design or otherwise, the notion is gaining ground that our schools constitute one system and that it matters not whether that system is directed by white or colored people so educational requirements and expectations are met. There may be some reason for this impression in the fact that the Board of Trustees sit as one body and perform the executive functions and pass legislation relating to school affairs. It is a hopeful sign of the eventual feeling of reciprocity and mutual acknowledgment of equality to see with what smoothness and hearty co-operation the white and colored members of the Board get along. It is certainly to be hoped that a like feeling may permeate the entire body politic and effect a removal of all the prejudices and distinctions which condition and race have set up. At present, however, these distinctions and antagonisms do obtain without apparent abatement and, this being the case it is not difficult to see the importance of looking at and taking things as they are. The fact is that separation of schools is the result both of legislation and of popular demand on the one side and quietess at least on the other.

The main opinion upon which this separation and extra expense are founded is that the condition of the masses of the colored people does not as yet justify e-education as applied to the races. From a liberal construction of this it is to be inferred that every reasonable opportunity should be given to the colored people to prove their ability to manage their own schools and to show their worthiness from every standpoint from which the character of a citizen may be viewed. Hence the logic of the law and the liberal provision for separate schools. To suppose that we have but one system of schools would be illogical if we are to believe the arguments to be sincere or true. If it is true that our condition materially differs from the whites and for which reason the races are kept apart, then that very condition involves a system of instruction adapted to such condition and it must follow that different direction, different application of methods and indeed a different method of teaching become necessary. To suppose that in a scheme of education such a variety of adaptation should be under one directing head would be asking more of an educator than he could perform and distract, and in fact destroy a vast amount of educative force. Moreover, to suppose one system only would be ridiculously improper for the reason that if such were the case, why have two superintendents, two sets of supervisors and two sets of trustees to cover practically the same ground at an enormous expense? Why should we have a white supervisor pass half a dozen colored schools to get to one white one when he could, with but little difficulty, have supervised them also? The fact is that the law ordains that separate schools shall be established and states the basis of apportionment. The white trustees were appointed to look after the white schools and the colored trustees, the colored schools. Otherwise, how comes it that the ninth, tenth and eleventh divisions take in every part of the city and the first eight divisions take up the same area? It may be that the spirit of paternalism and helpfulness may be involved in the constitution of the Board, but it is certainly lost in other respects. What we need is a disposition on

the part of the whites to help us grow in bondage. The inability of the white man to govern in that need it, but most of all to allow us to work out our own salvation along educational lines without interference except where positive harm would otherwise result.

We want our own superintendent, we want our own supervising principals and teachers and, if we receive but the encouragement we deserve and hope for, we will in time prove to all our entire capacity to conduct a splendid system of schools and reflect credit upon ourselves and our friends. We have been separated and we desire to be permitted to remain so until the objection to our full recognition as citizens in the broadest sense is removed. We believe Commissioner Ross is with us and will help us to develop in every possible way along lines which will some day determine our equality, at least so far as education is concerned.

THE NEGRO AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Negro may think it unwise to continue his support to the Republican party because he is of the opinion that the party is not giving him such encouragement to which he is entitled. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the Reoublican party doesn't treat the Negro as he thinks he should be treated and that the Democratic party on the other hand outrages the Negro from a political and physical standpoint, what would be the best thing for the Negro to do? Suppose now the records of both parties be compared. One party is killing the Negro and the other is seemingly inactive. Would the Negro be showing good sense by supporting that party of butchery and anarchism, or support the party that gives him moral as well as legal protection so far as the Constitution will permit? There is but two things for the Negro to do in the body politic. He must be able to do as much as his more fortunate brother in all branches of industry.

The day of sentiment has long since past. He cannot expect now to pass his hat around and ask for contributions. Instead of kneeling upon his knees and praying to the white man to aid him, he must work. He must be abreast with the times. The Republican party is for the Negro when he deports himself as a citizen and a man.

COLORED DEMOCRATS.

Colored Democrats ought to be convinced by now that the Democratic party is opposed to the political advancement of the Negro. Every vote a Negro casts for the Democratic party tightens the rope around his neck. In every state in this country, with but a few exceptions, there is a sentiment on the part of the Democratic party to pass some kind of a law either to disfranchise the Negro or to pass him in Jim Crow cars. These so-called colored Democrats are given no recognition whatever with one exception, and that is the city of New York. That is the only State and city where a number of colored Democrats are given recognition. What inducement is there for the Negro to be a Democrat? THE BEE will admit that all Democrats are not inimical to the Negro any more than all the Republicans are friendly to him.

The mere fact that a white man is a Republican is no evidence that he is friendly disposed toward the Negro, but the presumption is that he is. Morally speaking, white Republicans, as a rule, will not show their animosity toward the Negro as much as some Democrats. Again, there are a few Democrats who will show a more friendly feeling toward the Negro than some Republicans. But, as a rule, the principles of the Democratic party are Negro suppression and non-political advancement.

NOT A NEGRO GOVERNMENT.

The American Negro in the state of Kentucky has great reasons to feel congratulated. This time it is a fight between white men in a state that once held the the Ne-

part of the whites to help us grow in bondage. The inability of the white man to govern in that need it, but most of all to allow us to work out our own salvation along educational lines without interference except where positive harm would otherwise result.

THE BEE can justly say that it is not a Negro government. Whenever the Negro rules to a great extent, silence reigns supreme. It is, indeed, disgusting and disgraceful to American civilization to know that there is a government existing in America that cannot interfere when only certain conditions arise; and, those conditions often depend upon the political complexion of the situation.

If Taylor is elected governor of Kentucky he should retain his seat against all the power that his democratic opponents exert. In this fight he will either prove himself a man or a coward, and it is not believed, by those who know him, that he has one drop of coward blood in his veins.

NEVER BACKS DOWN.

From the Arkansas Appraiser.

We notice that the "Bee" is backing down from its position respecting Booker T. Washington. According to its own testimony, the "Bee" was wrong. Yet, "all sensible people agree with the Bee." Chase has at last learned that no mortals are infallible.

THE BEE never backs down. THE BEE agreed with Prof. Washington's two speeches. If you should make an ass of yourself at one time and act the part of a monkey another time, is there any reason for THE BEE to tell the public that you acted the part of an ass both times when you really acted the part of a monkey once? Yes, all sensible people agree with THE BEE, but when it attempts to convince an ass it has a hard job.

WHAT NEXT?

Tillmanism, Jim-Crow-carism, political effacement, political juggling, enforced pauperism, as the result of the machinations of bold and bad white men, have been practiced against. At last, street-car-conductorism practiced by ignorant conductors upon colored passenger only has been added to the list. The traveling brute now insists that the colored passenger shall have but one second to determine whether he will have a transfer and at what point, while a white person can take his time about it. We have experienced a case of this kind. What next?

NEW CONDITIONS.

There was a time in the affairs of this city that certain so-called representative men, and more especially Negroes, controlled the politics. These same men occasionally come to the front and imagine that those same conditions are in vogue and they often arrogate to themselves a certain political leadership. If these antediluvian politicians could only be made to realize their condition they would be better off and the people would think more of them. There are new conditions now and the people of this generation have new ideas.

The fearful disease which is fast spreading among the white soldiers in the Philippines is much to be deplored and every possible means should be adopted to render the spread of the disease impossible. Hundreds of our boys in blue are becoming insane as the result of long marches in the boiling sun. We could possibly suggest a way out of it. If the white soldiers and officers were replaced by colored, lunacy would soon disappear. But we apprehend that there would be willingness to accept service but unwillingness to bestow honor or emolument.

It is not the man who stands on the corner and talks about his constituency who can deliver political goods or even catch a following. It requires a record, clean, manly and embracing something besides personal aggrandizement.

REGARDING ARITHMETIC.

In regard to the teaching of arithmetic he said the scholar is not required to learn the multiplication tables by rote, but they are taught by object lessons.

He said the teachers in the schools are faithful and capable, and he considered that they are underpaid. He spoke highly of the ability of Superintendent Powell.

Among the teachers as among scholars there were different grades of ability.

He said they do have oral spelling in the schools. They also have the children read aloud.

and office of Grand Secretary general at St. Augustine, Fla. The Ill. Dr. E. A. Williams, 33rd was elected Sov. Grand Comdr.

Our attention has been called to a peculiar book that appeared recently and at the proper time we propose to answer certain things that appeared. It is all well enough to try to make one man the Martyr but we have the satisfaction of knowing that right is bound to prevail. A worm will turn if you crowd him too closely. Again, there is a law in this country that will protect if so requested.

BAPTIST MINISTERS MEET.

ORDINATION OF REV. JAMES L. WHITE AT SHILOH CHURCH.

Baptist ministers' unions met at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, R street between 12th and 13th streets north west, Monday last at 11:15 a. m., with Rev. Shelton Miller, D. D., president, in the chair, Rev. J. I. Loving serving as secretary. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Geo. W. Lee, D. D., Rev. Wm. J. Howard, Rev. Randolph V. Peyton and Rev. J. I. Loving.

Propositions were offered by Prof. John W. M. Stewart for evangelistic work in the District of Columbia. A resolution offered by Rev. J. Toliver for appointment of a committee of five to conduct a religious campaign was unanimously adopted. The committee consists of Rev. J. Toliver, Rev. Geo. W. Lee, D. D., Rev. Wm. J. Howard, Rev. Randolph V. Peyton and Rev. J. I. Loving.

The reception committee, Rev. Geo. W. Lucas, chairman, presented to the conference Rev. Wm. H. Washington of Spotsylvania, Va., and Rev. N. T. Bell of Yonkers, N. Y., who addressed the meeting. A resolution offered by Rev. J. Anderson Taylor, that when that conference adjourns it will assemble at the Shiloh Baptist Church to take under consideration the ordination of Rev. James L. White at 3 o'clock p. m., was adopted. The ordination council met at the Shiloh Baptist Church at 3 o'clock p. m. Monday, under the resolution. After devotional exercises by Rev. G. Toliver, Rev. Wm. J. Robinson and Rev. Geo. W. Lucas, Rev. Wm. J. Howard was accepted as moderator, Rev. J. I. Loving serving as secretary, and Rev. Robert Johnson, D. D., as catechist. Rev. J. Anderson Taylor, pastor, presented the candidate, Rev. Jas. L. White, for examination. After examination he was declared eligible to ordination. Rev. Walter H. Brooks, D. D., preached the sermon; Rev. Geo. W. Lee, D. D., made the ordination prayer; Rev. Robert Johnson, M. D., gave the right hand of fellowship; Rev. Bishop W. Johnson, D. D., presented the Bible; Rev. J. Anderson Taylor gave the charge; Prof. John W. M. Stewart acted as sponsor; Rev. James H. Lee and Rev. Wm. J. Robinson escorted the candidate to the pulpit. Benediction was pronounced by the candidate. A collation was served in the lower auditorium to the council by the auxiliary corps of ladies of the church.

The Baptist Ministers' Union is one of the strongest ministerial organizations in this city.

D. B. McCARY, ESQ.

One of the most active and wide awake business men in this city is D. B. McCary, Esq., the cashier of the Capital Savings Bank. He is a young man of ability and perseverance. He is a graduate of law and is said to be an authority on banking law and commercial paper. He is just such a man as should be at the head of the Business High School of this city. The trustees would make no mistake in placing him at the head of the Business High School. While there are reforms going on in the schools let the trustees do something for the Business High School. The white Business High School has a man at the head well versed in banking law and commercial paper.

Mr. McCary is a polished gentleman and it is hoped that just such a man is placed at the head of the colored Business High School.

SECRETARY ROOT AND HIS STANDING RECEPTION.

In the army and navy building, standing in the corner of a dark draped room, in which hung portraits of Stanton and other stern visaged secretaries, was Secretary Root, holding his consultations. There is something about his very glance, from keen eyes under shaggy eyebrows, that inspires confidence. Simple, unaffected, logical and legal to a hair's breadth, there is no time lost in formalities with him. He goes direct to the point without being brusque, his eyeglasses astride his ear, and caressing his chin with his left hand, or moving his stubby hair, he listens and grasps a situation while most men would pass the time of day. He has the New York pace, and is a concentrated listener and a decisive disciplinarian, although I doubt if he ever bothered about the stickler part of epauet etiquette.—"The National Magazine" for February.

THE COLORED SUPERINTENDENT.

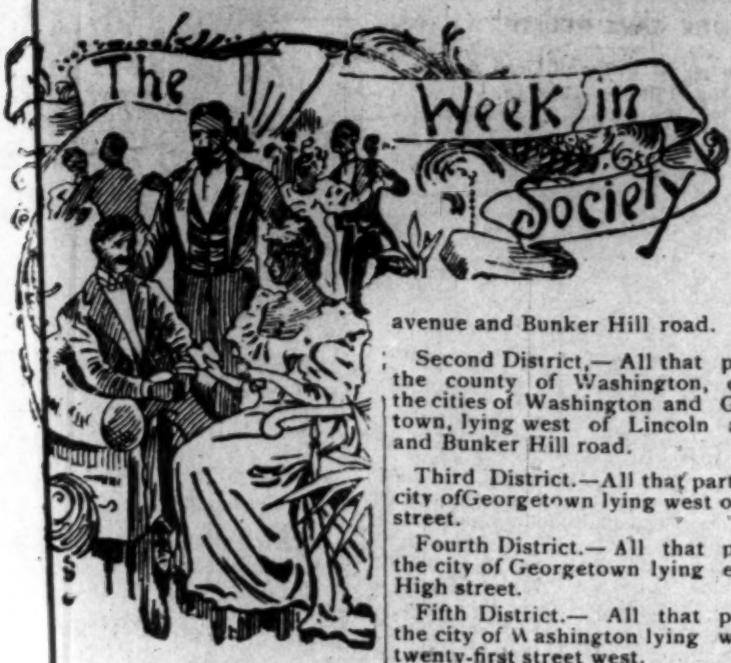
Editor of THE BEE:—I am a tax-payer in this city and have taken great interest in the public schools of this city. I understand that there will be a change in the colored superintendent of the colored schools soon, if so I don't know of a man more qualified than Prof. Nelson E. Weatherless.

CITIZEN.

Mr. Solomon G. Brown has dedicated a poem to Rev. Wm. L. and Mrs. R. S. Taylor, who celebrated their silver anniversary at Hotel Reformer, Richmond, Va., Feb. 24th. The poem is in five verses, full of sentiment and pathos.

Mr. Henry Darnell of New York was in the city this week.

THE WASHINGTON BEE



avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Second District.—All that part of the county of Washington, outside the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying west of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Third District.—All that part of the city of Georgetown lying west of High street.

Fourth District.—All that part of the city of Georgetown lying east of High street.

Fifth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying west of Twenty-first street west.

Sixth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of K street north, between Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Seventh District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between K street north and N street north, and Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west, and north of N, between Fourteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Eighth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of N street north, between Seventh street west and Fourteenth street west.

Ninth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and N street north, and between Eleventh street west and Fifteenth street west.

Tenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and the canal, and between Eleventh and Fifteenth streets west.

Eleventh District.—All that part of the city of Washington south of canal and east of Eighth street west.

Twelfth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west, and between G street north and the canal.

Thirteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west, and between G street north and N street north.

Fourteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of K street north, between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Fifteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between D street north and K street north, and between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Sixteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between North and South Capitol streets and Seventh street west, and between D street north and the canal.

Seventeenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street south and the canal, and between South Capitol street and Eighth street west.

Eighteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of G street south, between South Capitol street and Eighth street west.

Nineteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of E street north, between North Capitol street and Fifteenth street east.

Twenty-first District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street north, between North and South Capitol streets and Fourth street east.

Twenty-second District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street south and east of Fourth street east.

MR. COOK'S REPORT.

THE TRUSTEES SURPRISED.—SENSATION IN THE SCHOOL BOARD—WILL MR. COOK GO?—AN EXECUTIVE SESSION HELD.

There was a meeting of the board of trustees on last Tuesday afternoon. After the regular business had concluded, the board went into executive session on Mrs. Francis' resolution.

There are all kinds of rumors afloat, from what The Bee gleaned the presumption is that Mr. Cook's report was not at all satisfactory and that a recommendation will be made to the District Commissioners asking that he be removed. If such recommendation is made Mr. Cook's successor will be the strongest man the Commissioners can find. There are several strong men spoken of in the persons of Prof. Inniss Page of Missouri, a former Washingtonian; Prof. H. M. Brown has been suggested. Prof. Brown is no doubt the best educated colored man in this country. He has practical experience and is a man of great executive ability.

Prof. Robert H. Terrell of the High School has been suggested.

A special meeting of the board will be called to consider Mr. Cook's report and then a recommendation will be made to the Commissioners.

RUPUBLICAN CLUB ORGANIZED.

At a meeting of the republicans of the sixteenth district, held last Monday evening at 518 Q street, northwest, a district club was organized, with the following officers: C. H. Watson, president; Robert C. Scott, vice president; C. D. Freeman, secretary; Dennis Brown, correspondent secretary; John W. Freeman, treasurer; Edward Tharlor, chaplain; Augustus Nelson, sergeant-at-arms, and Wm. Henderson, assistant sergeant-at-arms. The meeting adjourned subject to a call by the president.

The dinner was from 4 p. m. to 8 p. m.

THE COMING ELECTION.

THE DISTRICT WILL BE DIVIDED

The District of Columbia will be divided into 22 districts as follows:

1st District.—All that part of the city of Washington, outside the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying east of Lincoln

CHOICE OF THE NINTH DISTRICT.

The ninth district republicans met at the office of The Bee last Tuesday evening, with Lewis Williams in the chair and Thomas Oliver secretary. An organization was effected. Fifty republicans were enrolled and a resolution was adopted endorsing W. Calvin Chase and Dr. J. E. Jones as delegates to the next national republican convention. A committee of three was appointed to canvass and a roll every republican in the ninth district.

JURY TRIALS.

Editor BEE:

I take this means of informing the public how justice is administered in the Police Court. A few years ago Congress saw fit to establish a jury system in the Police Court so that those who are charged with offenses might obtain an early and impartial trial by jury in said court, thereby to avoid the injustice of having persons in jail for a long time awaiting a trial in the court.

The fact is, that persons who wish a jury trial in the Police Court, at this time are compelled to remain in jail a much longer time than before the law establishing the jury system in the Police Court. For instance, whenever a person is charged with an offence against the United States, the information is read to him and he is asked whether he wishes to be tried by the court or by a jury. The poor culprit stands trembling and hesitates, not knowing what to say. He is immediately and sharply told that if he demands a jury trial he will have to go to jail and stay a long time before he can be tried by a jury. I have known persons to lie in jail here in the capital of the nation one or two months before a trial could be had. No longer than the 14th of the present month, Wednesday, while there are many innocent persons lying in jail waiting to be tried by a jury—the jury was discharged for nearly one week.

The jury system is a mere farce, and I think that it is high time that Congress and the people should know it. I have also known the court to adjourn for the purpose of attending a shadab while all the cases would be continued for no other purpose.

A juror,

LINCOLN GOT ANGRY.

Mrs. FEELINGS When His Telegrams Were Delivered to Stanton.

"I have read several Lincoln anniversary speeches," said Mr. Charles Frederick, of Washington, D. C., "and have been struck with the statement contained in some of them to the effect that Mr. Lincoln seldom got mad, and that when he did get mad he did not allow himself to get very mad. If these speakers spoke from their personal experience, it is all right, but my personal experience with him one night satisfied me that he could get up a terribly good-sized case of mad at times."

"I was a boy at the time and was a messenger for the old American Telegraph Company, which in after years was absorbed by the present Western Union telegraph. For several days there had been a number of telegrams from the President from army officers, and among them I remembered two or three from Gen. McClellan. I do not remember now why they did not come over the military telegraph lines. Well, one night I started over to the White House with a telegram that I knew came from Gen. McClellan. It was for the President.

"In those days there was always a guard of soldiers stationed at the two avenue gates, as also at the other gates, but messenger boys were generally well known, and they were admitted day or night without any question, at least to the front door, where another soldier guard was also stationed.

There was also an officer about the door, who received the telegrams. This night, however, I saw Mr. Lincoln coming toward the outer gate, and I thought I would personally hand him the telegram, which I did. He smiled pleasantly enough as he opened it, but a change suddenly came over him.

"Have you any other telegrams?" he demanded of me. I replied that I had but the one, though I informed him that there had been one or two others that day from Gen. McClellan.

"Just what is he saying," added the President, "and what annoys me is that I have not received them."

"Then, turning to the sentry, he said, "Send up to the door for the officer in charge and tell him that when telegrams come here addressed to me they should and must be delivered to me. Tell him also, by this time the President was very mad, that if he sends any more of my telegrams over to Mr. Stanton's house I'll drive him away from here. Mr. Stanton has enough telegrams of his own and should not have mine."

"Though I was but a boy," said Mr. Frederick, "I could see that Mr. Lincoln was mad all the way through, and that, for the moment at least, he was displeased with his war minister, Secretary Stanton, and that he intended exactly what he said. The President then directing himself to me, continued: 'Boy, tell your folks that I must have my telegrams, and that if these soldiers about the door interfere any more I'll drive them away. I don't want them and never did want them about the place.'

Frederick is said to be an absolute rabbit Warren of underground dwellings, and no doubt Ladysmith is as well. The usual method of making a boom-proof shelter is to dig at a slant into the ground, and then to roof over the excavation with logs and planks, thus making a wedge-shaped dwelling, and on these to heap the earth that has been excavated. Provided there is a depth of from four to six feet of earth over the timbers this roof is absolutely safe from shrapnel shell. Double this thickness and it is safe from any but lyddite or melinite shells.

OF HIS WIFE.

"That, sir," said the photographer, "is what I call a speaking likeness."

"Nothing of the sort, sir; not at all. Why, the mouth is shut." Philadelphia Bulletin.

MIS. VALENTINE.

I send my heart in rhyme to you,
With love in every line,
And should I come in time to you
To be your valentine.
Then listen how it beats for you,
And should you chance to guess
The question it repeats to you—
Say yes, sweetheart, say yes!

Oh, send young Cupid back to me,
Nor let him know a tear;
And may the world not lack to me
I long so much to hear.
Without it all is dumb for me,
And life is loneliness;
Then let your answer come for me!
Say yes, sweetheart, say yes!

—Ladies' Home Journal.

TILLY'S VALENTINE.

Little Tilly, on her way home from an errand one February morning, stood looking with wistful eyes at the gay display of valentines in the window.

"Folks give them to folks for presents," she reflected—"sends them to friends in envelopes, an surprises 'em folks that has friends done," she limited ed herself wistfully.

Lonely little Tilly fell to dreaming. How nice it would be if some one would send her a valentine, on Valentine's day—one of those lovely blue and white ones, with a wreath of pink roses surrounding some verses, and cunning little baby angels peeping over the edges of the wreath, and her name on the envelope.

But who was there to send her one? Tilly felt her enthusiasm ebbing away at this puzzling thought.

There was Kate the cook; but Kate was so cross she wouldn't; and Mrs. O'Keeffe, who came to wash, but it was not likely that she would send her one. And there was Mrs. Skaggs the landlady, and—
and the boarders—"none of them wouldn't," Tilly gave her head a decided little shake at the idea.

She shifted the heavy basket to the other arm and trudged soberly along. "There isn't anybody," she thought.

To be sure, since she wanted a valentine so very much, Tilly could have



"Folks give them to folks for presents," she reflected.) bought one herself with the twenty cents she had saved up in the little black purse she wore. The pocket was a very large and deep one, and the dress that it belonged to had been one of Mrs. Skaggs', now made over for Tilly.

Old Mrs. Skaggs had a queer habit of always carrying her valuables around with her, including among other things two silver clasp fruit knives of ancient design, an old gold belt buckle, and a stout buckskin purse filled with dimes and nickels, with which to make change for her transient customers.

So you can see for yourself that under the circumstances, Mrs. Skaggs really needed a large, strong pocket.

When the dress passed down to Tilly it had been altered enough to prevent her getting quite lost inside of it, but the dimensions of the pocket remained the same as before. It was so large and so deep that Tilly had almost to go down on her knees, camel fashion, when she had occasion to use it.

But it was not the inconvenience of the pocket that prevented Tilly from buying herself a valentine that morning. It was not even economy, though she would have thought twice before spending her hoarded-up money.

Just a valentine itself was not what she cared for so much. She may not have fully realized it herself, but I think it was rather some one who cared for her, for which the friendless child longed.

Tilly was twelve years old, and an orphan. Her mother had died two years before, while the family, in very poor circumstances, was living at Mrs. Skaggs'. Her father had left her with the landlady after her mother's death to work for her board and clothes and go to school, until, as he had said, he could get work and come for her.

But the days went by, and he did not come back. Tilly learned after, that he had died in the hospital.

Mrs. Skaggs had taken Tilly out of school, and, gradually, she had come to be the little dishwasher and knife-and-fork scrouner, and potato-peeler in Mrs. Skaggs' somewhat dilapidated boarding and lodging house. It was a hard life for a little girl.

No one was positively unkind to her, but on the other hand those who lived in the house were too much occupied in keeping an existence for themselves to give much thought to the welfare of quiet, unobtrusive Tilly.

And Tilly had grown used to being neglected, and to keeping her thoughts and wishes to herself. But she had a cheerful, hopeful nature. "Things will be better sometime," she would say to herself.

And then she would remember the words her father had said to her at parting:

"Be useful and faithful, Tilly, and you'll be sure to find friends in the long run."

But perhaps Tilly had missed too long by the window for her good that Valentine's morning, for as she walked alone and her father's words came into her mind, she almost, for the first time, doubted the truth of them.

What was the use of being faithful

or useful or anything else—not one care for her.

But there are sayings—"It's a long

one that has no turning"—and "It's

always darkest just before day"—and oh, if despondent little Tilly could have known what was going to happen that very, very day.

When she entered the kitchen with the basket, Kate exclaimed: "Well, it's long enough ye've waited after bringing the soup bones! The new dressmaker upstairs was askin' for ye again."

"She wants me to stand on a box while she drapes people's dresses on me," Tilly explained.

"Sure! I wouldn't," replied Kate, crossly. "The more ye wait on her, the more she'll ask ye, and no thanks, neither!"

For a moment Tilly hesitated. It wasn't much fun trying on other people's pretty things when she had none of her own.

"But father told me to be useful," she thought, "and Mrs. Skaggs wants me to, and I won't allow myself to get ugly and cross just because I haven't got any folks—I'd just be worse off than ever!"

"Well, I like that dressmaker, Katie," she said, "and I like to help her."

Gloomy little Tilly had resolved to be gloomy no more, and off she flew with her.

"Come to stand for you, Miss Deming," she said, as she began trying on the dresses on Tilly.

"No, there are two little girls, my little sister that I told you about, who lives with me in my dressmaking shop in the country, and a nice, obliging little girl who lives in the city, in a boarding house—you are acquainted with her yourself. Tilly—can you guess who she is?"

Tilly just stared for a moment, then she felt the color rushing into her cheeks.

"You—don't mean me, do you?" she stammered shyly, a happy light in her eyes.

"Yes, I do mean you," said Miss Deming taking Tilly's still blushing cheeks in her hands and kissing her; and my little sister wants you to come home with me next week and make her a visit. I have asked Mrs. Skaggs and she says you can go, and if you like stay all the time with us. My little sister is lonesome and wants you very much."

"Oh, I am so glad she wants me!" Tilly exclaimed, as she en tered the room.

"And you've got me, too," said Miss Deming.

"I am your big sister now,

and you must call me Jessie, just as Minnie does. She told me to tell you to put your hand in the pocket," continued the new sister smiling.

Tilly quickly put her hand into a nice little pocket, just the right size, and drew out an envelope.

"Maybe it's a valentine," she ex claimed.

Horn opened the envelope, and sure enough—a valentine it was. It was just covered with pink roses and wreaths and cupids, but instead of a verse in the middle was written in a round childish hand: "My Valentine, to a real cheery, obliging little girl—because my sister says so!"

Valentine Subjects.

"Golf got valentines last year, and



NEW DISCOVERY.

It Annihilates Distance in Wireless Telegraphy.

I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and urgently request young ladies to read this column and any questions that they wish answered, please send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss May Elmer.

Ella.—It is the amiable girl who wins praises. So conduct yourself as to demand respect.

E. H. There is no doubt that you possess the necessary qualifications. It is not well to tell all you know.

Miss M. T. You may be successful in shamming, but you will find out that it will betray you in the end. Don't be a pretender.

Rachel.—You want to know why young men are so slow in marrying. It is the fault of the girls. Let the girls change their attitude and you will see more marriages.

Respect.—If you respect yourself you will not permit a young man to use tobacco in any form in your company.

O. P. I would advise you to be more circumspect and then you will not be misjudged. Don't take flattery for a compliment. Girls are very weak in this particular.

R. I. A becomingly dressed young lady will attract. I study the art of dressing.

Miss F. M. You should not say unkind words about people you don't like. It is better if you remain silent.

D. M. It is not good taste to depend on your associates to pay your way. You should have remained at home. A young lady who depends on the male escort of a female associate is an anxious personage. You should have remained at home.

New Faces.—Don't be influenced by new faces. Sometimes a person is misled. A good and true friend is worth fifty pretended friends. New faces are deceptive. Sooner or later you are compelled to return to those whose friendship you have had no cause to doubt. You should be honest and truthful in all things. New faces are pleasant things to admire sometimes, but not to the extent of having them to which to impart your confidence. Take my advice and beware of new faces, because they will make you do things that are embarrassing.

Business.—There should be more business, young girls, among you. The time will soon come when it will be necessary to have an idea of business. You should study the art of business. Should you enter a public office always remember one thing, never permit yourself to carry on flirtation. No lady is respected who permits it. There are few business girls among us.

Miss H. E. I believe that you would make a first-class journalist. You have the ability and the ambition. There are but few female journalists among the girls of color. There is nothing more fascinating. I would advise you to study the art.

Matrimony.—Some of you are anxious to get married. I don't advise any girl to marry for the sake of saying she is married. My advice to any girl is, don't marry unless you intend to better your condition. You can't stand what your fore-parents stood. There are today many girls who had the red blossoms in their cheeks, who are now feeling the pangs of remorse. Study well this question before you come to a conclusion.

Elsie.—Be careful of your associates. You can command respect when you conduct yourself in a becoming manner. Be all that you seem to be. Be what God made you a pure woman. My advice to you is resent all insults. You are the one to judge right from wrong.

So live that you will not be misjudged. If you follow these precepts, you will not make any mistakes.

L. G. The person who wants his way about every thing and is never willing to give way to another is not only selfish, but makes himself abominable.

Amie.—Your Christian spirit is very much admired, but you must remember the fact that you cannot rule a school by prayers.

Ira.—Tis nice to be a society girl, but very foolish to attempt to keep up with if your salary cannot afford it.

Bessie.—Now that overskirts are in vogue, you can take two of your old dresses, make them in one and have a fashionable costume. Short figures do not look well in such costumes.

Williena.—Don't blame others for doing what you cannot get a chance to do.

A person who continues to grin when there is nothing to amuse him, is either a fool or a knave.

N. B. Don't become conceited and think that you are the "only person" simply because some one pays you a compliment.

Sadie.—You should remember the fact that you had to arrange your toilet to catch your husband and you do the same to keep him. Men dislike sloven, careless women.

Clara.—Never think more of a man than he thinks of you and if such is the case, don't let him know it.

COSTLY FURS.

Alaskan Islands That Produce Skins Worth as Much as \$700 Each.

Bold researches by Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden and his assistant, Prof. Kistner, in the electrical laboratory of the Western University of Pennsylvania, have resulted in the production of a receiver for wireless telegraphy that is 2,000 times more sensitive than the first made and several hundred times more sensitive than the so-called Marconi "coherers." The stupendous importance of this discovery lies in the fact that it demonstrates that messages can be sent the 90 miles distance the Italian had covered in his English Squadron experiments, plus the number of times the Fessenden receiver is more sensitive than the "coherer," or in effect, around the world.

"Although we have improved the receiver so that it is 2,000 times as sensitive as the original one, we realize that we have not begun to see the limit. No further changes will be made along this line for the present, as we now work with a spark so small as to be almost invisible."

"Marconi, in his brilliant experiments, has demonstrated that messages can be sent over 90 miles. As our receiver is several hundred times more sensitive, it is clear that the messages can be sent by our method very much further, though just what the limit is would not like to say. It at least should be possible to send messages across the Atlantic with poles less than two hundred feet high. The ultimate distance must be checked by actual experiment before it becomes a scientific fact in the strictest sense."

"Energetic work will be commenced on long distances as soon as we have settled all of the purely scientific questions involved in wireless telegraphy. It is a matter of infinitely greater importance, from the standpoint of science, to discover the exact shape of the waves, how they change in their progress outward, how the energy is lost when we increase the distance and how they vary under varying conditions."

"By means of our instruments, the first ever discovered capable of giving exact measurements of waves, we have succeeded in discovering some very interesting facts. For example, we have proved definitely that the waves are not Hertz waves traveling through space, but that they are similar to those which travel over the surface of conductors, and which were first investigated by Lodge. We have also discovered that the waves increase regularly in height as they progress outward."

"Work is being pushed, and as soon as possible we shall begin on long distances. Our present course will enable us to go on with little loss of time. While the present investigations are slow, they are preparing the way for rapid and more certain tests over large areas later."—*Pittsburgh Post*.

New York Hospitality.

The hospitality of smaller places is rare if not unknown in New York. Hospitality there is different, and tends to be swamped by numbers, and even chilled into an apparent indifference that is really compelled by circumstances. Often it makes a brave fight and never wholly gives up, but it is a struggle against great odds. Not seldom it happens that the enormous aggravation of social and intellectual opportunities that confront country people who come to live in New York so discourage them that they end in living narrower lives in the great city and seeing fewer people than in the smaller town from which they came. And if it does not discourage them, it is apt to drive them too hard. A New Yorker who always had a house in town and another in the country nearby, excused himself for building a third in New Hampshire by saying, "In town or near town I never get away from engagements. I want a place where I can have some leisure—and leisure to a New Yorker means of course, a chance to do some work."—*Scribner's*.

The Chinese Wall to Go.

It is curious that when China is just on the eve of introducing western methods of engineering she should threaten to demolish the greatest engineering work she possesses; that is to say, the Great Wall, erected 200 years B. C. for the purpose of keeping back the Tartars. It is stated that an American engineer is en route to China in behalf of a Chinese syndicate which is expected to take a share in the contract to be given out by the Chinese government for the demolition of the wall. The engineer states that one French, two British and three German firms are also bidding for the work, payment of which is to be in the way of rich concessions."

Those Armored Trains.

Armored trains, which are taking such an important part in the present campaign, usually consist of a powerful engine, three iron tracks, a water tank and a passenger car. The sides are raised six feet, with three-quarter inch boiler plates, and perforated with horizontal slits for the accommodation of rifles and Maxim's. Each vehicle is capable of holding 50 or sixty men easily.

Quick Disembarkation.

A remarkable piece of disembarkation work was accomplished when the Hawarden Castle reached Cape Town recently. Her troops which numbered 1,700 men, together with stores, ordnance and rations for 34 days were landed and entrained in 10 hours.

Largest Army Ever Used.

The total force sent out to South Africa is the largest number of British troops ever put into the field at one time. At Waterloo Wellington was in command of 87,000 soldiers, while in the Crimean war only 20,000 were engaged in any single battle.

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BEAR FALLS THROUGH A ROOF.

He Causes Great Excitement in a Pennsylvania Household.

Samuel Reid, a prosperous Montgomery County farmer, has been kept busy telling and retelling how on Sunday he and his family were literally caged in their home by a huge bear, which finally broke through the roof and fell into the room where their baby boy was sleeping.

Mr. Reid's pretty little two-story cottage nestles in an apple orchard three miles north of Willow Grove. He comes to Philadelphia on market days, having a stand in the Kensington market. There it was that his friends gathered yesterday to hear him tell of his thrilling experience.

It was about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, Reid says, that he and his wife, having put their three-year-old boy to bed, started out to enjoy the afternoon air. Just at the end of the orchard a strange sight met their eyes. Two hundred feet from the house, coming directly toward them, was a huge bear, lumbering along with two Italians in hot pursuit. With a dash the Reid's fled inside and bolted the door. After recovering from their first fright they ventured to look out of a window, when, to their surprise and horror, they spied Bruin seated at the top of an apple tree, one great branch of which overhangs the cottage.

The two Italians below danced around, gesticulated and howled in vain. In answer to Reid's question it did not take the two Italians long to explain to the farmer that the bear was a pet, which they exhibited. They intended taking him to Reading, but he broke his chain and ran off.

A council of war was held, and for the next hour all sort of devices were made use of to induce the animal to descend, but he would not budge. All but the bear were in despair when new actors appeared upon the scene. Three hunters, whose usual Sunday tramp had apparently yielded them nothing so far, came in sight. Seeing the bear they stopped in astonishment. Then, not knowing it was tame, and anxious to distinguish themselves, they opened fire upon the animal.

At the first shot Bruin was perceptibly alarmed. At the second volley he made a mad rush along the bough overhanging the house, lost his footing and fell plump upon the frail roof. Right through he went into the baby's room, to the immense fright of Mrs. Reid. The Italians, however, dashed into the house and upstairs. There they found things in confusion. The furniture had been smashed by the infuriated animal, but the child was not injured. The bear had not succeeded in removing his muzzle. Throwing themselves on the animal, the Italians, by the use of a whip, brought him into subjection. Then, leading him downstairs, they speedily decamped, leaving a party of foolish hunters to look blank and a Montgomery county farmer to bewail the loss of some \$50 worth of house furniture and a damaged roof.—*Phil. North American*.

America at the Paris Exposition.

Our cocher has been ordered to turn into the Avenue de la Tour Martenot and suddenly I find that we have come out upon the Quai d'Orsay, and are at the entrance of the Pont des Invalides. Here cabby is ordered to halt, and looks on in surprise when we descend into the ankle-deep dust and proceed, by means of our open sesame, to the place where four American flags at the corners of a large square indicate the enclosure chosen by our Commissioner-General for the American Pavilions. Here, on the rive gauche, in company with others of the Pavillons des Etrangers, will stand the American pavilion, a beautiful and attractive structure whose broad steps lead down to the water. Here Americans may land, and at once receive that welcome and attention which the visitor soon discovers its second nature to the Commissioner-General and his staff; and here, more than anywhere else in Paris, will he find himself thoroughly at home.—*New Lipincott*.

She has an excellent memory for detail, and can accurately reproduce what she sees, animals being her favorite subjects. While out walking recently she saw a lot of chickens, and old hen proudly strutting before their broods, and on her return to school she drew them.

Although so fond of drawing, this child-artist does not take kindly to teaching, consisting as it does with beginners of reproducing blocks and vases.—*N. Y. Herald*.

What Platforms Are Made For.

Col. Olin has a new campaign story which takes better than anything of the sort that I have heard this year. He leads up to it by referring to the platform of the Democracy, and, having reached the "This reminds me," he continues: "George Fred, you know was riding recently between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and was standing out on the platform of the coach. The Pullman porter tapped him on the shoulder and said: 'I beg your pardon, boss, but de rules ob dis company say dat yo' can't stand on de platform.'

"George Fred bristled up, 'Td like to know sir, what platforms are made for if not to stand upon!' 'Well, I don't know nuffin' bout dat, sab, but dis yre platform is made to git in on.'—*Boston Record*.

Sweets for Children.

Sugar candy, plain chocolate, and other pure, simple sweets may be given to children occasionally without harm, but the practice of eating sweets at all times and seasons is to be condemned. The habit of begging for pennies to buy sweets is most troublesome, and should never be allowed. If permitted the child will become a positive nuisance to its elders, and will do itself real injury, for it will acquire a perverted appetite which will crave for sweets, which, while failing to nourish it, will prevent a healthy appetite for wholesome, nourishing food.

A Great Treat.

Two little London girls, who had been sent by the kindness of the vicar's wife, to have a happy day in the country," narrating their experiences on their return, said:

"Oh, yes, mum; we did 'ave a happy day. We see two pigs killed and a gentleman buried."—*Tit-Bits*.

Civic and Military Powers.

A Boer field cornet is usually the magistrate of the neighboring country where he resides, and is invested with the power to commandeer all able bodied men on such an occasion as the present war.

To Avert the Possibility.

"It is my duty to tell you," said the physician, "that your condition is very serious."

"Do the best you can for me, doctor," groaned Mr. Bullion. "It is such a disgrace to die rich!"—*Chicago Tribune*.

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The 2nd district republicans will hold a meeting next Wednesday night.

The was a large meeting of the 20th district republicans held on last Thursday night.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Mattie S. Robinson to Dr. U. J. Daniels, Thursday evening February 22nd at 8 o'clock. Reception from 8:30 to 10 p.m. at 1137, 24th st., n.w.

The funeral of Rev. Guy Berkley was largely attended last Monday afternoon. It took place from the Vt Ave. Baptist church.

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In introducing Maj. Simpson, Mr. W. Martin, president of the Lyceum, referred to him as a gallant Union soldier, officer and veteran of the late rebellion, a patriot and lover of liberty and justice, an orator of national reputation and a staunch believer in the free exercise by every citizen of his civil and political rights irrespective of color or nationality.

Major Simpson spoke for nearly an hour and his frequent outbursts of impassioned eloquence were most generously applauded. He referred to the great aid rendered the Union cause by the colored people even before emancipation. That the colored man had gallantly and patriotically participated in every war in which this country had engaged from 1776 to the late war with Spain. His praise of the soldierly conduct, bearing and courage of the 9th and 10th Cavalry at San Juan Hill, El Caney and around Santiago was unstinted and evoked deafening applause. Said he "had it not been for the courage, and daring of these colored regulars at a moment when the death-dealing Mauser of the Spanish forces was mowing down the white troops, the Rough Riders would have been swept out of existence and many a Saxon breathing today would be reposing beneath the sod at Arlington."

Miss Mattie R. Bowen, of the Women's Relief Corps, was called upon for some remarks. Her address was pointed and telling. She spoke of the great work done by colored women during the War of 1861-65 and that they furnished thousands of union soldiers food, raiment and protection from the clutches of the confederates.

Miss Blanche Coleman was highly congratulated for the excellent manner in which she rendered "Chauson des Alpes" a difficult instrumental solo.

Quite a number of Grand Army men were present, among whom were Commander Wells and staff, of O. I. M. Morton Post No. 4, Commander Grimshaw and staff of Charles Sumner Post No. 9 and T. W. West, of the Council of Administration.

To morrow at 3:30 p.m., H. Y. Arnett, of the office of the Recorder of Deeds will read a paper on "The Boers and the Negroes—or the Situation in the Transvaal."

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